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REPORTS

OF THE

SELECTMEN, OVERSEERS OF POOR, AUDITORS,

AND

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE TOWN OF

HILLSBOROUGH,

FOR THE YEAR

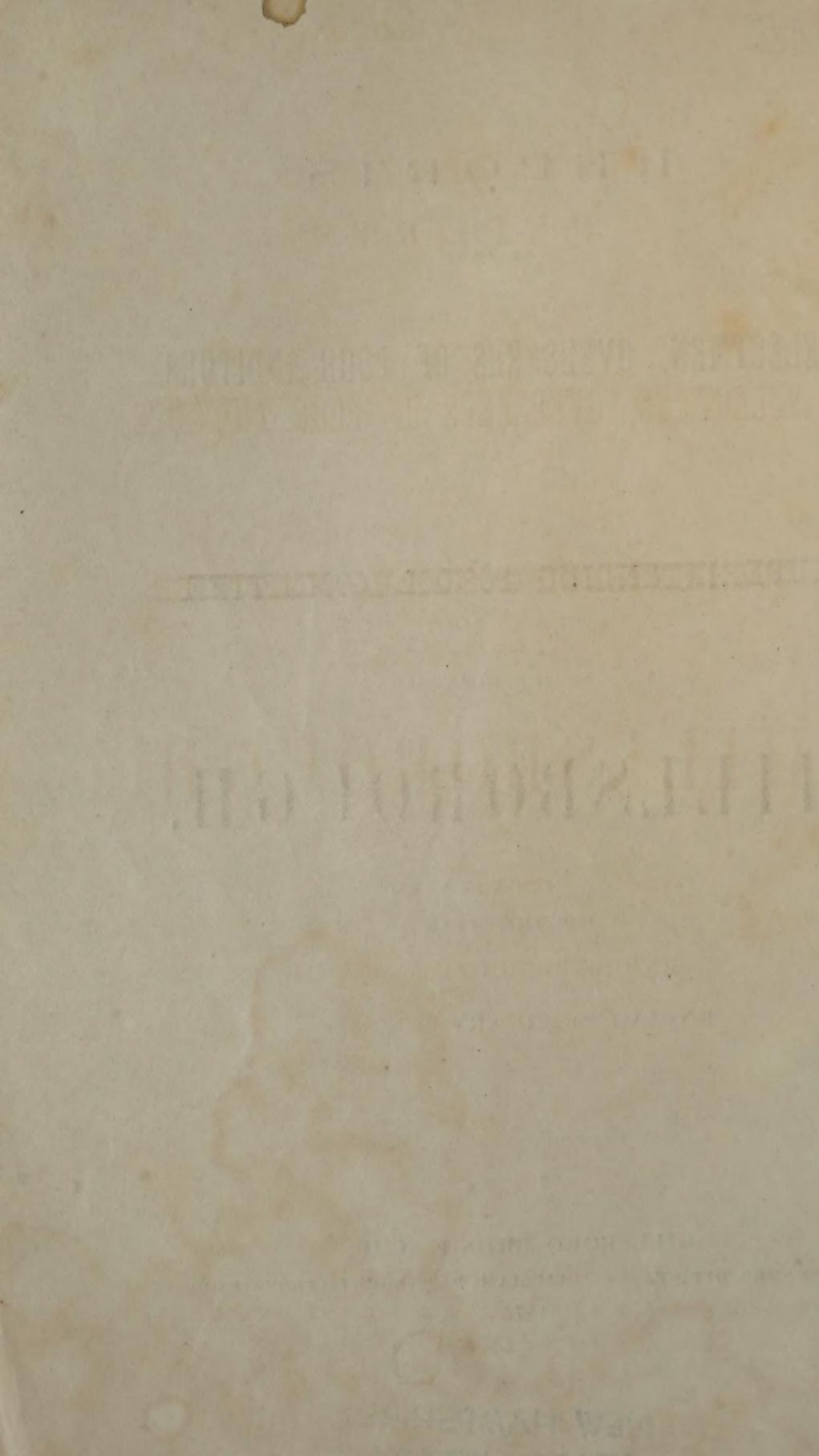
ENDING FEBRUARY 28th, 1874.

HILLSBORO' BRIDGE, N. H.:

MESSENDER OFFICE, - WILLIAM M. SARGENT, PROPRIETOR.

1874.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY



R E P O R T S

OF THE

SELECTMEN, OVERSEERS OF POOR, AUDITORS,

AND

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE TOWN OF

HILLSBOROUGH,

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING FEBRUARY 28th, 1874.

HILLSBORO' BRIDGE, N. H.:

MESSENGER OFFICE, - WILLIAM M. SARGENT, PROPRIETOR.

1874.

SELECTMEN'S REPORT.

Miscellaneous Town Orders.

Albert J. Gray, labor on highway.....	\$3 50
Wm. M. Sargent, printing school law, 1872.....	5 00
C. Cooledge, auditing town ac'ts, Feb. 1873.....	24 00
Wm. B. Whittemore, boarding Selectmen and Town Auditors in Feb. 1873.....	39 54
Asa Knight, damage to sheep by dogs.....	12 00
Wm. B. Gould, damage to sheep by dogs.....	67 50
Gilman Murdough, damage to sheep by dogs.....	50 00
Morrill & Silsby, stationery.....	15 70
Wm. Merrill, services after counting day.....	12 00
Sargent & Whittemore, printing Town and School Re- ports.....	50 00
Lyman Dinsmore, interest on Note of estate of the late Abbie C. Murdo, for Methodist Church.....	6 50
Geo. H. Prichard, carrying mail while the road was im- passable.....	11 25
Erickson Burnham, work on highway.....	1 70
Geo. H. Stewart, work on highway.....	7 59
Lyman Dinsmore, work on highway.....	9 97
M. E. Sargent, work on highway.....	5 25
M. A. Kelley, abatement of tax.....	4 50
E. Buruham, abatement on Stock lost.....	1 34
Stephen Farrer, plank for bridge.....	6 00
Wm. B. Whittemore, drawing and notifying Jurors, &c..	15 50
D. W. Cogswell, services in case Town vs. W. C. Nichols,	12 00
Gorden B. Wilson, labor on highway.....	60
Mary A. Gerry, abatement of over tax.....	44 80
Parker Kimball, board of town officers.....	1 50
Nathan Kendall, labor on highway.....	14 28
A. Tuttle, cash paid Policemen.....	24 00
R. B. Chalmers, abatement of over tax.....	11 20
Geo. O. Kellom, labor on highway.....	22 35
Luther Flint, labor on highway.....	8 00
James H. Ray, over tax.....	4 48
Langdon F. Gay, labor on highway.....	1 20
James Jones, labor on highway.....	5 00
A. Tuttle, labor on Kimball bridge.....	3 20
Chas. W. Conn, labor on highway.....	40 00

J. G. Dodge, damage to sleigh.....	2 00
J. L. Pickering, services in case of Town vs. W. C. Nichols.....	36 90
Harrison Atwood, labor on highway.....	30 00
Chas. Gibson, " " "	4 00
J. G. Dickey, " " "	8 00
Luke Merrill, " " "	37 00
L. O. Carpenter, " " "	10 00
Joel Temple, " " "	32 00
D. M. Ray, " " "	6 00
F. J. Bickford, " " "	42 00
W. W. Hill, " " "	7 05
L. S. Morrill, certified copy of execution W. C. Nichols case.....	6 00
T. A. Burtt, abatement of over tax.....	2 69
Sylvester Atwood, labor on highway.....	5 50
Enoch Sawyer, abatement of over tax.....	4 25
Jonathan Ordway, labor on highway.....	4 00
Gorden B. Wilson, labor on highway.....	16 70
D. S. Roach, powder and fuse.....	2 01
Gco. F. Saltmarsh, blacksmithing.....	13 20
Geo. A. Ramsdell, expense of witnesses in getting Road indictment in May, 1873.....	27 16
Briggs & Huse, to three term fees.....	18 00
Reform School, support of N. S. Kimball.....	26 00
Reform School, 4 payments, N. S. Kimball.....	104 00
Wm. B. Gould, abatement.....	2 12
L. W. Prescott, services as S. S. Committee, 1873-74.....	56 10
F. J. Bickford, " " " " "	52 00
C. Cooledge, services in W. C. Nichols case.....	33 75
C. Cooledge, abatement of taxes assessed in 1872.....	18 66
Geo. C. Patten, surveying road.....	14 67
A. C. Burnham, recording births and deaths.....	6 25
S. A. Brown, labor on highway.....	5 50
B. K. Webber, professional services.....	9 00
G. W. Mills, repairing bridge.....	4 05
Harvey L. White, repairing highway.....	4 50
J. C. Campbell, services as Treasurer.....	75 00
Wm. E. Farley, labor on highway.....	55
Humphrey Jackman, damage to carriage.....	5 00
E. Hazen, miscellaneous town expenses.....	80 75
E. Hazen, services as Selectman for 1873-74.....	112 00
Alonzo Tuttle, services as Selectman for 1873-74.....	91 00
Norman Robbins, services as Selectman for 1873-74.....	77 00
A. Tuttle, miscellaneous town expenses.....	5 75
N. Robbins, miscellaneous town expenses.....	4 50
N. Robbins, cash paid for board of strangers.....	14 25
Thomas A. B. Young, plank for bridge.....	27 80

Wm. B. Whittemore, services as Town Clerk for 1873-74,	40	00
" " " taxes abated in Feb., 1874.....	32	83
" " " for collecting taxes, 1873.....	75	00
" " " notifying Jurors, cash paid for stationery, postage, &c.....	12	50
Wm. B. Whittemore, for returning marriages, births and deaths.....	16	50
Wm. B. Whittemore, non-resident highway taxes worked out.....	54	25
L. D. Hines, labor on highway.....	12	00
C. W. Sturtevant, abatement Stock lost.....	1	12
Chas. G. Blanchard, labor on highway.....	6	85
Erastus Wilson, for support of watering trough.....	1	00
Chas. Grinelle, " " " " ".....	1	00
Chas. Bumford, " " " " ".....	1	50
Joseph Gerry, " " " " ".....	2	00
E. T. Danforth, " " " " ".....	1	00
John Allen, " " " " ".....	1	00
Theron McClintock, " " " " ".....	2	00
S. Dow Wyman, " " " " ".....	1	50
Gawn W. Mills, " " " " ".....	1	50
Carlos Nelson, " " " " ".....	1	00
Clark Brothers, " " " " ".....	1	50
C. D. Robbins, " " " " ".....	1	00
Joseph Chapman, labor on highway.....	4	00
Carlos Nelson, labor on highway.....	26	00
Wm. M. Sargent, printing school law.....	5	00
J. C. Campbell, notes and interest paid.....	3,107	83
" " coupons paid.....	1,526	00
" " Bonds and interest paid.....	1,926	74
" " State Tax.....	3,204	00
" " County Tax.....	1,056	08
Total.....	\$12,818	81

Breaking Road Orders.

Frank W. Bennett.....	\$10	80	Erastus Wilson.....	15	55
Chas. A. Blanchard.....	2	92	Wm. E. Farley.....	18	75
Geo. H. Stewart.....	17	56	E. N. Jones.....	21	45
Chas. H. Danforth.....	98	94	Lewis Vickery.....	18	91
F. M. Ellis.....	45		C. O. Murdo.....	63	28
Alfred C. Bennett.....	10	65	Levi Shedd.....	12	77
John Harriman.....	4	70	Sarah H. Burnham.....	17	48
Frank Gray.....	8	00	Henry Andrews.....	14	60
George Hazen.....	29	13	Harrison Atwood.....	4	65
James H. Ray.....	24	45	Walter S. Wood.....	81	53
Barnard Whitcomb.....	4	87	William Temple.....	10	50

Eben Jones.....	16 50	Henry McClure.....	9 55
Hiram McColley.....	27 55	A. K. Spaulding.....	40 80
Jonathan Ray.....	55 53	Geo. Brockway.....	33 75
S. S. Howard.....	40 35	S. B. Chase.....	25 33
Wm. E. Gay.....	12 45	Harrison Atwood.....	6 52
S. C. Dowling.....	20 47	Seth Mellen.....	38 11
Robert G. Carr.....	48 54	S. W. Chase.....	22 05
George O. Kellom.....	32 30	Nathan Kendall.....	54 77
C. W. Robbins.....	5 49	D. B. Burbank.....	20 84
W. W. Hill.....	11 63	C. D. Robbins.....	31 38
Enrickson Burnham.....	5 47	Alonzo Tuttle.....	24 91
Chas. Emerson.....	9 50	James Jones.....	16 40
Chas. F. Smith.....	31 27	G. G. Spaulding.....	13 75
N. Wood.....	42 38	G. G. Richardson.....	6 15
J. W. Gould.....	55 35	R. B. Chalmers.....	11 18
Horace F. Chase.....	8 00	Chas. Bumford.....	10 50
Geo. E. Hoit.....	17 40	A. J. Putney.....	1 35
R. D. Ward.....	14 40	S. A. Brown.....	11 60
R. B. Vickery.....	10 20	Wm. S. Carter.....	1 42
M. E. Sargent.....	90	J. E. Runnels.....	5 46
C. C. Worthley.....	8 78	L. F. Gay.....	10 62
J. H. Ray.....	37 32	Luke Merrill.....	25 95
A. G. Burnham.....	66 49	Elijah Kimball.....	15 75
Eli Carter.....	67 54	Henry N. Gay.....	25 96
Sylvester Atwood.....	6 35	Henry J. Clark.....	43 57
D. F. Murdo.....	79 51	C. Cooledge.....	7 42
Joseph Livermore.....	6 45	Levi C. Ring.....	1 20
E. O. Farrer.....	29 44	Edgar Hazen.....	8 55
D. G. Barker.....	2 02	A. C. Holt.....	3 60
Mark McClintock.....	34 68	Carlos Nelson.....	4 00
Enoch Sawyer.....	2 75		
Henry D. Bonner.....	7 40	Total,.....	\$1,838 79

School Orders.

District No. 1, E. B. Morse.....	\$524 35
No. 2, O. Sargent.....	77 95
No. 3, Luke Merrill.....	88 02
No. 4, Luke McClintock.....	104 04
No. 5, Eben Jones.....	89 08
No. 6, John B. Gibson.....	154 17
No. 8, R. C. Bennett.....	84 95
No. 9, C. W. Conn.....	87 29
No. 10, Fred J. Smith.....	106 23
No. 11, C. W. Perry.....	92 43
No. 12, G. E. Hoit.....	79 87
No. 13, Amos H. Colby.....	74 07
No. 14, J. W. Gould.....	67 35

District No. 15, N. E. Farrer.....	81 25
No. 16, D. F. Murdough.....	69 20
No. 17, C. Cooledge.....	119 35
No. 18, S. M. Baker.....	90 05
No. 19, S. C. Dowling.....	35 32
 Total.....	\$2,024 97

Poor Orders.

Elijah Monroe, for support of Mrs. Russel.....	\$60 28
J. P. Bancroft, for support of Mrs. Nichols at Insane Asylum.....	223 67
Mary Howe, for support of Mrs. Ferry.....	56 67
E. Monroe, for support of Mrs. Russell.....	59 17
Lorenzo Wilson, Cash to pay help on town farm.....	74 00
Charles Gibson, one cord wood delivered to N. Hoyt.....	5 00
Alfred Miller, Sawing and Splitting wood.....	2 00
Onslow Gilmore, one-half Flour furnished N. Hoyt.....	4 87
A. C. Burnham Visits and Medicine to R. Dascomb.....	2 00
Lorenzo Wilson, Services as agent on Town Farm for the year ending March 27, 1874.....	300 00
Edgar Hazen, Services as Overseer of Poor.....	18 00
Alonzo Tuttle, Services as Oversere of Poor.....	11 25
 Total.....	\$816 91

Small Pox Orders.

Moses E. Sargent, for help and incidental expense in Case of Small Pox.....	50 00
George W. Cook, Visits and Medicine to Sargent Girl....	5 25
T. B. Scribner, for use of Pest House formerly owned by J. Clement.....	300 00
John L. Farewell, five days Cleaning Pest House.....	25 00
E. L. Smith, Cleaning Pest House.....	33 00
Carlos Nelson, for work about [and] provision [at] Pest House.....	5 90
Norman Robbins, Services about Pest House and Cash paid.....	4 97
Ella McClintock, Services at Sargent's in case of Small Pox.....	75 00
H. P. Whittaker for assisting to bury Sargent Girl.....	20 00
E. H. Gerrish, Wood furnished at Pest House.....	1 50
Enoch Sawyer, Time and Expenses in case of Small Pox	3 00
G. D. Peaslee, Articles furnished in cleansing Pest House	3 52
Onslow Gilmore, Coffin for Sargent Girl.....	7 00

J. Newman, Stoves and Funnel furnished Pest House....	12 00
J. Goodell, Medicine and Visits to Sargent Girl.....	65 00
Levi Thomas, burying Sargent Girl.....	4 00

Total.....	\$615 14

*Lorenzo Wilson's Cash Account at the Town Farm for the year
ending March 1874.*

Amount received on account of the Farm.

10 lbs. Sausages,.....	\$ 1 50	6 3-4 doz. Eggs,.....	1 68
4 bush. Oats,.....	2 40	42 gals. Cider,.....	6 50
26 1-2 doz Eggs,.....	6 03	Lot Meadow Hay,.....	18 00
19 lbs. Butter,.....	3 51	1 1-2 doz. Eggs,.....	49
4 lbs. Sausages.....	60	23 prs. Socks,.....	15 33
28 lbs. Ham,.....	3 36	1 1-2 bush. Beans,.....	5 00
1-2 bush. Beans,.....	1 50	6 3-4 doz. Eggs,.....	2 16
7 lbs. Lard.....	78	4 prs. Socks,.....	2 72
1 Pig,.....	4 00	82 1-2 lbs. Poultry,.....	13 75
6 lbs. Tallow,.....	60	2 prs. Socks,.....	1 30
15 lbs. Butter,.....	4 65	1 pr. Ladies' Hose,.....	75
1 Cow,.....	43 00	Use of Sausage Cutter,..	30
2 Pigs,.....	8 00	1 gal. Cider,.....	25
Work,.....	1 75	1 Turkey,.....	1 41
5 lbs. Sausages,.....	75	1 Hide,.....	3 30
2 pr. Socks,.....	1 25	21 prs. Socks,.....	14 00
9 1-2 lbs. Veal,.....	95	Use of Sausage Cutter,..	10
Calf-skin,.....	1 65	44 gals. Cider,.....	6 75
17 lbs. Meal,.....	1 64	8 1-2 feet Bark,.....	9 56
1 Turkey,.....	1 30	Hide,	5 46
2 pr. Socks,.....	1 25	338 1-2 lbs. Butter,.....	111 71
1 Pig,.....	4 00	139 lbs. Turkey,.....	20 85
3 pr. Socks,.....	1 80	1 gal. Cider,.....	25
2 " "	1 25	1 Turkey,.....	1 00
34 lbs. Butter,.....	9 27	Yarn,.....	34
17 " "	4 76	Tobacco,	10
21 doz. Eggs,.....	3 05	7 1-2 doz. Eggs,.....	1 90
18 1-2 bush. Potatoes,...	9 25	16 prs. Socks,.....	10 67
53 lbs. Tallow,.....	4 77	18 1-2 lbs. Veal,.....	1 85
4 bush. Potatoes,.....	1 00	1 Turkey,	1 00
5 1-2 lbs. Lard,.....	66	7 1-2 bush. Apples,.....	3 70
12 lbs. Pork,.....	1 20	Board of R. Kellom at \$2	
1-4 bush. Beans,.....	75	per week,.....	49 60
15 doz. Eggs,.....	3 37	6 prs. Socks,.....	4 00
36 1-2 lbs. Lard,.....	4 56		
1 pair Oxen,.....	150 00	Total,.....	\$607 42
4 pair Socks,.....	1 48		

Cash paid on Account of the Farm.

1 pr. Boots,.....	\$3 50	1 lb. Soda,.....	10
8 yds. Sheeting,.....	1 28	4 bush. Potatoes,.....	2 00
1-2 lb. Tea,.....	.50	12 butter Tubs,.....	6 60
1 Axe helve,.....	.25	E. Dutton's store bill,....	13 35
Buttons,.....	.06	A. Kimball, meat,.....	15 85
Basket,.....	.35	1 lb. Snuff,.....	90
Repairing plow,.....	2 00	Camphor	08
1 Plow point,.....	.80	Labor,.....	12 00
Plow point and bolt,.....	.63	E. T. Danforth blacking	19 32
1-2 bush. Rye,.....	1 80	Theron McClintock, for making yoke, & cast'g,	4 93
1 lb. Snuff,.....	.90	1 Cow,.....	34 00
Repairing boots,.....	.90	M. H. Carr, sawing,....	14 83
1 Tumbler,.....	.12	Threshing,.....	2 62
Matches,.....	.05	1 Basket,.....	35
Cutting pants,.....	.30	Oil,.....	13
Liniment.....	.35	1 lb. Tea,.....	1 00
Grinding grist,.....	.69	1 lb. Soda,.....	.09
Tapping boots,.....	.90	Cutting vest and pants,.	50
38 1-2 lbs. Wool,.....	17 22	1 lb. Snuff,.....	.90
14 lbs Fish,.....	.70	1 Kettle,.....	1 33
2 Rakes,.....	.50	1 pr. Suspenders,.....	50
Grinding,.....	.35	Tappiug boots,.....	70
Solder,.....	.10	Lamp Chimney,.....	10
Carding Wool,.....	3 50	Making vests,.....	1 13
Grinding,.....	.27	Making pants,.....	.75
Mending shoes,.....	.30	3 pipes,.....	.03
1 bush. salt,.....	.70	Medicine,.....	.85
Grinding grist,.....	.15	Rum,.....	.25
Cutting vest,.....	.35	Butcherlng,75
1 pair Oxen,.....	155 00	J. S. Butler, store bill,...	24 22
1 lb. Snuff,.....	.90	Hale, Lane & Co., Flour and meal,.....	62 98
1 bush. Rye,.....	1 20	Making Cider,.....	2 75
Grinding,35	J. Newman's bill,.....	5 71
Nails,.....	.42	Labor,	1 50
30 lbs. Lime,.....	.60	"	2 00
Grinding27	B. Dutton's bill,.....	105 45
Window frame,.....	1 50	1-4 gross Matches,.....	60
Beef,.....	6 72	Total,.....	\$584 32
Use of Boar,.....	1 00	Paid town Treasurer,...	23 10
Labor,.....	16 25		
Mending boots,.....	.30		
Thread,.....	.06		
1 Axe helve,.....	.33		
4 lbs. Raisins,.....	.20		
Pasturing cattle,.....	18 50		
			\$607 42

Amount of Stock on hand at Town Farm Feb. 12, 1874.

4 Oxen,.....	\$270 00	133 lbs. Dry Apple.....	16 62
6 3-yrs olds,.....	240 00	22 " Grease.....	1 76
8 Cows,.....	300 00	42 " Tallow.....	3 36
3 2-years olds,.....	66 00	41 " Pie Meat.....	8 20
5 1-year olds,.....	60 00	18 " Cheese.....	3 24
24 Hens,.....	12 00	28 " Butter.....	9 80
11 tons English Hay,..	165 00	1 " Sage.....	25
13 tons Meal,.....	100 00	90 " Soap Grease...	4 50
60 bush. Corn,.....	75 00	2 " Suet.....	12
15 " Oats,.....	9 00	19 " Cod Fish.....	1 33
13 " Barley,.....	13 00	2 gals. Pickles.....	1 00
6 1-2 bush. Beans,	20 00	1 bush Salt Cucum- bers.....	1 00
60 lbs. Shorts.....	1 00	3 qts. Neats Oil.....	75
2 Shoats,.....	35 00	1 bush. Salt.....	60
200 lbs. Ham	26 00	30 " Ashes.....	15 00
400 lbs. Salt Pork.....	40 00	7 lbs. Yarn.....	7 00
64 " Sausages.....	7 04	12 30 26 pairs Socks.....	16 90
82 " Lard,.....	12 30	20 00 3 1-2 lbs. Rags.....	15
200 " salt Beef,.....	28 00	28 00 Hops.....	2 50
175 bush. Potatoes,....	87 50	87 50 2 gals. Molasses.....	1 20
5 " Turnips,.....	1 00	5 " Sugar.....	80
1 " Beets.....	50	1 " Soda.....	10
3 bbls. Cider.....	15 00	1-4 " Cassia.....	20
1 " Vinegar.....	8 00	1 " Pimento.....	12
2 " Soap.....	10 00	2 oz. Nutmeg.....	20
1-2 bush. Rye Meal....	95	1 lb Tea.....	80
1 1-2 " Corn ".....	1 87	32 " Candles.....	3 60
1-2 bbl. Flour.....	5 37	2 Butter Tubs.....	1 10
4 Gals. Boiled Cider...	3 00		
		Total.....	\$1,834 73

*Poor Farm Account.**Dr.*

To Amount of Stock on hand last year.....	\$1778 82
" Services of Agent to March 27, 1874.....	300 00
" Order to L. Wilson.....	74 00
" A. C. Burnham.....	2 00
" Amount Paid by Agent.....	584 32
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	\$2739 14

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By Amount of Stock this year.....	\$1834 73
" Received by Agent.....	607 42
" " for Produce sold from R. Pope Place	41 05
" " for board of Mrs. Mann.....	52 00
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	\$2535 20

Balance Against Town.....

\$203 94

Names of Paupers at the Farm Feb. 12, 1874 :

Rachel Gould ; Elizabeth Ellenwood ; James K. Dascomb ; R.
E. Pope ; Jonathan S. Gleason.
Paying Board Mrs. Mary Mann.
" " Ruel Kellom.

Notes outstanding Feb. 28th, 1874.

One note due Hannah Batchelder.....	\$50 00
" " " Mary Mann.....	171 40
Bonds outstanding.....	24100 00
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Total outstanding.....	\$24,321 40

Amount in hands of Treasurer.....	2376 47
" Taxes uncollected.....	624 10
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Total indebtedness of Town.....	\$3,000 57
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Total indebtedness of Town.....	\$21,320 83

Indebtedness last year.....\$23,596 63

Indebtedness this year 21,320 83

Decrease of Debt.....\$2,275 80

EDGAR HAZEN,
ALONZO TUTTLE,
NORMAN ROBBINS, } * Selectmen
 } of
 } Hillsborough.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The undersigned having been chosen at the last annual Town Meeting, Auditors of Town Accounts, have attended to that duty, and hereby submit the following report:

Cash on hand March 1, 1873.....	\$3982 89
Received of C. Cooledge, Tax of 1872.....	335 08
" " N. Robbins, Circus.....	15 00
" " " " "	25 00
" " E. Hazen, for grass on Pope Farm.....	29 60
" " E. Dutton, Interest.....	354 04
" " S. C. Dowling over paid Sheep Order.....	7 50
Savings Bank Tax.....	1054 39
Literary Fund.....	154 98
Rail Road Tax.....	87 17
Received of E. Hazen, balance on State Bonds.....	43 20
" " For Town Bonds Sold.....	1400 00
" " Interest on Same.....	1 55
" " L. Wilson, Poor Farm.....	23 10
" " A Tuttle, for Apples Sold from Pope Farm	8 00
" " Wm. E. Farley, for use of pasture on Pope Place.....	4 00
" " E. Hazen, Board of Mrs. Mann.....	52 00
" " Wm. B. Whittemore, Collector.....	12888 23
" " " " " Interest on Taxes.....	25 36
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Total Receipts.....	20491 09

Which has been accounted for by orders from the Selectmen as follows:

Amount of Miscellaneous Town Orders.....	\$8,558 73
" " Breaking Road Orders.....	1,838 79
" " School orders.....	2,024 97
" " Poor orders.....	816 91
" " Small-Pox orders.....	615 14
" " State Tax.....	3,204 00
" " County Tax.....	1,056 08
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Total amount of Town Orders.....	\$18,114 62

Leaving in the hands of the Treasurer for the year
ending February 28th 1874..... \$2,376 47

WILLIAM MERRILL,
GEORGE BROCKWAY, JOHN G. DICKEY,
Auditors.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23, 1874.

Selectmen's Bills in Detail.

	<i>The Town of Hillsborough to E. Hazen,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
1873.	To services as Selectman in 1873-74.	
Feb. 22 to 26.	To four days with Auditors.....	\$ 8 00
" 27, 28.	" Two days making Reports.....	4 00
March 8.	" 1-2 day correcting check-lists.....	1 00
" 12.	" One day at Bridge about Small-pox Bills.....	2 00
" 15.	" One day at Bridge about check-list, Treasurer's Bond and journey to Deering	2 00
" 31.	" 1-2 day at Bridge attending hearing for changing lines of School Dist's....	1 00
April 1 to 8.	" Six days taking invoice.....	12 00
" 9, 10	" Copying Inventory.....	4 00
" 11.	" Carrying out Valuation.....	2 00
" 12.	" At Bridge to attend Juror meeting....	1 00
" 14 to 16.	" Three days footing and making money tax	6 00
" 17.	" Writing Collector's Book.....	2 00
" 18.	" Writing highway warrants.....	2 00
" 19.	" at Bridge settling for Pest House.....	2 00
" 22.	" Making highway warrants.....	2 00
" 23, 24.	" Dividing school money and making col- lector's papers.....	4 00
" 25.	" Making return of soldiers and R. R. Stock	2 00
" 26.	" 1-2 day at Bridge about collector's pa- pers.....	1 00
May 12.	" One day at Manchester about Indict- ment of town.....	2 00
" 23.	" 1-2 day making warrant for town meet- ing.....	1 00
June 4.	" 1-2 day about boundary lines of School District No. 4.....	1 00
" 7.	" Making school-house tax for Districts Nos. 1 and 4.....	2 50
" 11.	" 1-2 day making repairs on bridge.....	1 00
"	" Recording Appointments, bonds, cer- tificates, &c.....	4 00
" 28.	" Invoice and assessment.....	8 00
Aug. 16.	" One day giving orders.....	2 00
" 21.	" Attending Juror meeting.....	1 00
" 28.	" Examining turnpike.....	1 00
Sept. 1.	" " " with L. Merrill....	1 00
	" Journey to G. G. Spaulding's after stone chain.....	50

Sept. 13.	To 1-2 day appointing Police.....	1 00
Oct. 28.	" One day at Concord about Nichols case,	2 00
" 29.	" " " Bridge warning town meeting, &c.....	2 00
Nov. 1.	" One day at Bridge settling road bills...	2 00
" 22.	" " " attending hearing for new road.....	2 00
Dec. 3.	" One day laying out road.....	2 00
" 4.	" " " " "	2 00
" 13.	" " " at Bridge attending Juror meeting, revising Juror list, &c....	2 00
" 27.	" 1-2 day certifying the return of laying out of new highway.....	2 00
1874.		
Jan. 8, 9.	" Two days at Manchester about road suit.....	4 00
Feb. 13.	" 1 day writing check-lists and warrants,	2 00
" 16, 17.	" 2 days at Bridge preparing bills.....	4 00
" 19.	" 1 day " " " " "	2 00
		\$112 00

1873. *The Town of Hillsborough to Alonzo Tuttle, Dr.*
To services as Selectman in 1873-74.

February 22,	To four days with Auditors.....	\$8 00
" 27 & 28,	" Making reports.....	4 00
March 8,	" One-half day correcting check list.....	1 00
" 10,	" " " attending juror meeting....	1 00
" 15,	" One day at Bridge about check list and journey to Deering, s. p.....	2 00
" 31,	" Attending hearing for changing lines of school Districts.....	1 00
April 1 to 7,	" Six days taking Invoice.....	12 00
" 8,	" At Bridge about road &c.....	2 00
" 9 to 10,	" Two days copying invoice.....	4 00
" 11,	" Carrying out valuation.....	2 00
" 12,	" At Bridge to attend Juror meeting.....	1 00
" 14 to 16,	" Three days footing & making money tax	6 00
" 17,	" About Collector's book.....	2 00
" 18,	" " Highway warrants.....	2 00
" 19,	" At Bridge settling for Pest house.....	2 00
" 21, & 22,	" Making highway warrants.....	4 00
" 23, & 24,	" Dividing school money and making Collector's papers.....	4 00
" 26,	" 1-2 day at Bridge, Collector's papers.....	1 00
May 6,	" 1 day distributing highway warrants.....	2 00
" 23,	" Writing and posting warrants for town meeting.....	1 50

June	7,	To Assessing school-house tax for Dist. Nos.	
		1 and 4.....	2 00
"	11,	" 1-2 day examining Kimball bridge.....	1 00
"	28,	" 1 day at Bridge settling bill.....	2 00
Aug.	16,	" Attending Juror meeting.....	1 00
"	21,	" Examining Turnpike.....	1 50
Oct.	29,	" 1 day at Bridge warning Town meeting.	2 00
Nov.	1,	" " " settling bills.....	2 00
"	22,	" Attending hearing for new road.....	2 00
Dec. 2 & 3,		" 2 days at Bridge about new road.....	4 00
"	13,	" 1 " " attending juror meeting and making new list.....	2 00
"	27,	" At Bridge about new road.....	1 00
Feb. 13, 1874,		" Writing Check lists.....	2 00
" 16 & 17,		" 2 days preparing bills.....	4 00
" 19,		" 2 " " "	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$91 00

1873.		<i>The Town of Hillsborough to N. Robbins,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
		To services as Selectman in 1873-74.	
March 31.		To 1-2 day attending hearing for changing lines of School Districts.....	\$1 00
April 1 to 7.		" Six days taking invoice.....	12 00
"		" Four days making taxes.....	8 00
" 12.		" at Bridge attending Juror meeting	1 00
" to 23.		" Eight days making taxes.....	16 00
" 25 to 28.		" Three days about cleansing Pest House	6 00
May 10.		" Distributing highway warrants.....	2 00
June 27.		To Lessening school-house tax for Dist's No. 1 and 2.....	2 00
" 28.		" One day settling road bills.....	2 00
Aug. 28.		" Examining road.....	2 00
Oct. 29.		" 1 day on proposed new road.....	2 00
Nov. 1.		" " " settling road bills.....	2 00
" 22.		" Attending on new road.....	2 00
Dec. 2, 3.		" Two days laying out road.....	4 00
" 8, 9.		" Surveying.....	4 00
" 13.		" Attending Juror meeting and making list.....	2 00
" 27.		" 1-2 day certifying return of laying out road.....	1 00
1874.		" One day at Poor Farm.....	2 00
Feb. 12.		" " " making check lists.....	2 00
" 13.		" " " preparing bills.....	2 00
" 17.		" " " "	2 00
" 19.		" " " "	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$77 00

School Report.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HILLSBOROUGH:

Your Superintending School Committee hereby beg leave to submit their report to you as required by law.

In making this report we shall endeavor to be just to all parties—we have no other desire or aim.

Let all parties remember that we report all matters pertaining to our schools as they appear to us. Teachers will have their private judgment, so will parents and scholars; this is entitled to due consideration, and we respect any person for honestly differing from us. Our judgment is only entitled to respect as it shall agree with facts and regard the truth.

Let us consider some of the

EXCELLENCIES

of our common school system. And here we owe a debt of gratitude to those noble men of God, who gave to us this inestimable treasure. Its name, expressive of its character, presents its chief valuable characteristic, common, open to all—equally available to all. All are here equal, the one child of the rich man or the family of the laboring man.

All property is advanced in value by the prevalence of education and educational privileges, so all property must contribute to the support of this *common* school system. But its

SUCCESS

is its greatest and most eloquent defender. It has been and is the glory of New England. From her school-houses, as centers, have gone those principles and that mental force, which have left her impress on the nation. Our professional men and our educators have received their first impetus here, while many of our leading statesmen have received as their only educational advantages a few terms in the common school, and but for this means the great mass of our children must inevitably grow up in ignorance and viciousness, its legitimate results. The

STATE

has realized the great necessity of education as productive of

the common good, and as a result of this realization has enacted a statute requiring parents and guardians, under severe penalties, to send their children or wards to school for a term yearly, and also providing severe penalties against persons or corporate bodies employing children who have not thus attended school. This law is published yearly, in the month of August, at the public expense, and all parties will do well to take due notice.

The parent or the guardian owes it to the child that it receives the full benefit of the common schools, and in case there be failure here, the State owes it to her future citizens and defenders. It is a question if all persons do not owe it to themselves and to the public, to interest themselves in the enforcement of this provision of the law.

The city of Manchester has made the experience of detailing from her Police force an officer whose duty it is to prevent truancy. This worked so well that she now has a permanent truant force supported at the public expense, and it is estimated that at least two hundred children have been placed in the schools of the city. This officer, we are informed, has the power of the regular force.

PREVENTIVE TO CRIME.

In the report of the Board of Education we gather the following facts:

Our schools are cheap as furnishing the most powerful preventives. It is an axiom that "whatever exposes men to commit crime is a source of crime." Of the seventeen thousand persons in the prisons of the United States, a very large proportion attribute their crimes to total ignorance, or a neglect or perversion in their youth. In New England four-fifths of all the crimes are committed by those who have no education, or none sufficient to serve them a valuable purpose in life. The seeds of vice find their proper soil in parental indifference, truancy, and want of a respect for a system of popular education.

Thus in Arkansas, where sixteen per cent. of adults are unable to read and write, one patent to a population of thirty-seven thousand is issued, while in Connecticut one is issued to every nine hundred; the revenue receipts in the former are twenty-six cents to every person, while in Connecticut they are over two dollars. In Connecticut each person pays a profit of twenty-six cents to the post-office department, while in Florida, where twenty-three per cent cannot read or write, the loss is ninety-two per cent to each individual.

We wish now to submit the question to all persons in our town if you ought not to

INTEREST YOURSELVES
in a way to secure the greatest good from your schools, to your children and the children of our town.

"To err is human," and that there are grave defects in our school system, and serious evils in the management of schools, is only what might be expected. To remedy the former is the work of the Legislature, while the latter is in the hands of each district, and each person in the district, and we would earnestly entreat all our citizens to give careful attention to what we have now to say. In most respects each district has the

INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT

of their school. The citizens thereof build their school-house, say where it shall be, what it shall be, when their schools shall be held and who shall teach them, except that the Superintending committee shall decide whether a person is a suitable person to do the same, and when his services are not for the public good.

Now ought not this body to be united and seek the highest good for their school, the best house circumstances will allow, the best location, the best teacher possible and a harmonious action between all the inhabitants and teacher?

Yet how often envious feelings, prejudices and petty quarrels will be allowed to do *more* than throw away a whole school. Perhaps some family does not like the Prudential Committee, and will be satisfied with nothing he can do, perhaps again there may be prejudice against the person employed to teach, possibly there may be

FAMILY QUARRELS,

envyings and bitterness between the children, and these must all intrude themselves into the school-room.

Now and then a person seems determined to be satisfied with nothing connected with the school, and only to delight in a constant "row." Shame on this spirit of the Devil, that will sacrifice the public good and imperil the well-being of the children. Out upon all such meanness all ye that love right! We believe that our citizens generally feel an interest in the success of our schools, and are disposed to assist toward this success, and we can feel no patience with a person, here or there, who, to gratify self, will keep school matters in a constant tumult.

Of course improper persons may be and sometimes are employed as teachers, sometimes through false delicacy Superintendants may permit such to enter the school-room, but unless there be something serious, will it not be better to unite in the effort for a good school? We quote from the report of Claremont Committee to the State Board :

"Few difficulties occur in the management and discipline of our schools, the cause of which cannot be traced to the parents. Cases occur where some old pique is allowed to be carried into school; a division exists a willful and disgraceful opposition to the effect if one party is satisfied the other will not acquiesce,

but will ruin the school if possible. Parents and guardians must remember if they would have their school well governed, they *must* sustain the teacher, not by taking or appearing to take, in the slightest degree, the management out of his hands, but by cooperating in every proper way so as to give the impression that the teacher is governor and must be sustained.

Children will be slow to disobey at school, when they know that such a course will surely be condemned at home. Teaching a child rebellion against a school law, may be the foundation for rebellion against civil law."

Parents can you always or even generally secure that obedience from your children that you desire? How would it be if all of your neighbors should constantly say to your children, "your parents are unjust," "I would do as I please," "*let them whip you if they dare?*" Now put from fifteen to forty children from different families, and under different training into one family and is it an easy matter to govern them? Now think of twenty restless boys and twenty-five mischievous girls placed under the care of one person, and half of these scholars constantly hearing such talk as the following:

"I don't think much of our teacher—don't think he is fit to keep school, he doesn't know enough, he hadn't better whip my children, I don't want my children kept still all the time."

Are you not, parents, seriously in fault? We are not pleading for unjust rules, nor do we wish your children *too severely punished*, we only ask that you may join with your teacher to enforce just regulations, and secure due order and the greatest possible good to your offspring, and to all interested in our schools.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

Prudential committees ought to be careful in the selection of teachers—the question is not what is the least a person can be secured for, but who is the best person for the trust? A short school taught by a competent person is more creditable and productive of more benefit to any district than a longer term in the hands of an incompetent person. Not every person is suitable to fill the office of Prudential committee; many persons when elected use no judgment in selecting a teacher, but seek the person who can be secured for the least money, or to keep the money in the family by employing wife's sister or a nephew. To select a person as teacher for our youth requires wisdom and a knowledge of human nature. Then these committee are seldom found in the school room—in what other business do men employ persons to labor for them and never look at their work, not even to see that it is done before paying them.

Now what is the course in selecting Prudential Committee? Is it not to give every man in the district his turn? There

must be a radical change here before our schools become what they may. For the benefit of all we quote the statute. See Appendix.

Tardiness, dismissals and absences, when avoidable, are a great evil—please examine the table in reference to these items. Notice District Nos. 1, 6, and 17. The question of

COMPETENT TEACHERS

is one requiring our serious consideration. Under this head the Aeworth committee say, "A better quality of instruction can be secured by demanding it, and by paying for it." The Lancaster committee say, "We took such material as was afforded." "When the community hold their committees rigorously to the employment of the very best teachers who can be obtained, they will see a surprising improvement in the character of their schools."

Very few persons teaching in our schools intend to make it their employment, many we fear do not do it for choice or a liking to it, but accept it as a means to obtain funds. Now to succeed in teaching, a person should have some especial training in reference to this profession and an aptness in teaching as well as a liking for the work.

It is estimated by the State Board of Education, that one fifth of our teachers leave the avocation yearly for other employment. With quite a portion of our teachers, generally, it is their first effort, and an experiment. This is not true of our teachers for the present year, however, as only two of them out of the thirty-one, are beginners in their work.

Nearly all of our Academies have Normal classes, during the Fall and Spring terms, and a

NORMAL SCHOOL

has been established at Plymouth. A term or two in one of these Normal classes will greatly assist any person in the work of teaching. The committee of Lancaster say our experience warrants our "saying that, in general, teachers who have improved the opportunity afforded by Normal schools, are to be preferred. The prominence there given to studies in the best methods of communicating knowledge is of very decided advantage." Do not omit it if you intend to engage for any length of time in teaching. The true

IDEA OF TEACHING

is not merely to go through the routine of asking questions and receiving an answer as it may be printed in the text book. The teacher needs to grasp the principle and master it, and the student to understand this instead of simply reciting the formal answer. Text-books are to be used but little in the recitation,—principles, not form, are to be sought. The aim of learning a rule is to make it available in practice, not merely to recite it.

When once a good teacher is obtained, it is of the highest im-

portance that his services be retained for a length of time. Otherwise it is constant change in the mode of teaching and constant confusion and loss of time. Though most of our teachers for the present year have been engaged in the business before, and a good number of them are old and experienced teachers, yet only seven have been engaged in successive terms.

There have been only a few instances of commencing school without the

PROPER PERMISSION.

We insert the law, (see appendix.)

In regard to

RETURN OF REGISTERS

there has been some improvement and some cases of serious neglect. Let committee and teacher read the law. (See appendix.

In the matter of

KEEPING REGISTERS

there has been some improvement. Many of these, however, are in a very unsatisfactory condition. A careful Prudential committee examining these would be pretty certain to decide in reference to some of them, that the person who kept them was not a suitable person to keep in his district. Some are scratched and blotted, and some are manifestly incorrect. For instance, one teacher reports whole number of scholars six and the average attendance twenty-four and a fraction. Teachers, will you endeavor to fill out your registers correctly and keep them neatly? We have to plod through all to make out our report to the town and to the State. It is severely trying to nerves in some cases, as well as to patience.

We wish to call the attention of teachers to the matter of reporting on the value of school-houses. Please notice the column on this matter—different teachers report on the same house different sums as its value. This might occur in case of repairs, but ought not to when no repairs have been made. Please notice that it is to include land. It looks as though the teachers guess at these values or fill the blanks without thought. Please consult Prudential committee and make correct estimates on school-houses. Please read the two notes on the first page of the cover and examine the directions on the first printed page of the Register. We would say that the Registers are lodged in the hands of the

TOWN CLERK

and can be seen at pleasure by any one.

We think on the whole, that our schools have generally been successful; there are undoubtedly a few exceptions. We are pleased with the average attendance—it measures up generally, well toward the whole number of scholars. We are pained in some cases with the great number of tardinesses and dismissals. The column of visits by Prudential committee is but little bet-

ter filled than last year. We mention No. 12 as an instance of pleasing increase of visits by citizens.

Wages in some instances have increased as they will have to do in other cases in order to obtain the best talent. A small portion of the districts have contributed toward lengthening the schools, if teachers have reported correctly.

Repairs have been made in fewer cases still, while the law provides that not over five per cent. may be thus expended, and while in many of the houses it is impossible to make the scholars comfortable. Banking in some cases would be a great improvement, while a little repairing of windows or stove would be money wisely expended. In one instance a window came near blowing in on to the committee; perhaps no serious harm would come of it, but a touch at the window would be economy. We would invite careful attention of all to the table.

We would repeat what we said last year in regard to reading, and with even greater stress what was then said on the subject of a High School at Hillsboro' Bridge or other location as the town may select.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the many small schools, and poor location as well as bad condition of quite a number of school-houses. We recommend the raising of more money or contributing fuel and board to lengthen our schools. Each district should have at least twenty-four weeks in the year—two terms of twelve weeks—and an extra term at least in the Fall.

We would call the attention of districts to the matter of furnishing books of reference for the school-house.

At least a Dictionary, Globe and Outline Maps should be furnished. In many instances these might be furnished by a district exhibition provided by the scholars, led perhaps by the teacher. Who will lead in this?

WOMAN.

We would call attention to the Statute providing for placing females on school committees. We think in many cases it may be productive of good—especially on Prudential committees. We are of the opinion that women are generally more interested in the education of their children than men. The minds of men are more especially taken up with furnishing support for the family, while the mother looks forward to the future of her children. Many a young man and girl are indebted to mother's influence for a term or two at the academy. Then woman has full more tact in managing children and understanding their wants. Then also many a term of high or select school is the outgrowth of woman's forethought and influence. If any one is skeptic on this point let him step into the school room on examination day. Let woman come to the front in school matters

REMARKS BY TEACHERS.

No. 4. "I have endeavored that the method of teaching *each* branch of study pursued, should be so thorough and practical as to enable each scholar to make practical application of the principles learned. In regard to Reading and Spelling I have used every available means to rouse an interest in these studies."

No. 5. "One of the pleasantest terms I ever taught, pupils ambitious, earnest, we think we have no neglected opportunity to bear in remembrance."

No. 8. "This term a very pleasant one. The scholars well disposed and have tried to do their best to please me and to improve their time." The class in Arithmetic commenced at the beginning and went through the book in six weeks.

No. 9. The scholars have been respectful and willing to obey the rules of school, nearly all have refrained from whispering.

No. 11. Term well attended, pleasant to teachers, and scholars have done their best.

No. 14. "I think with the cooperation of certain parents and their influence over their children, this term would have been much more profitable."

We would add a few general remarks as to how the

EFFICIENCY OF OUR SCHOOLS

may be greatly increased. There is an almost general feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to them. All admit their necessity; that they are calculated to be of great and lasting good; that education is one of the chief pillars of a republican government. Only those who are educated are prepared to govern themselves. Ignorance tends to superstition and degeneration. All efforts at self-government must fail without the universal education of the masses. This, as we have said before, is the recognized basis of our government.

Property must educate the children. That it is beautiful in theory all will allow. The poet sings its merit, the statesman bases his most eloquent harangue upon its importance and in behalf of its universal spread.

Now in practice how is it? We think a stranger to our common schools, who nevertheless had heard of them and their merits, would be rather unfavorably impressed by a first view of a model of a majority of our temples of learning.

Let this stranger take a *first visit* to one of these resorts of those who are climbing the hill of science. It is situated on a side-hill. It is quite impossible to drive with a team to the door, or it must be done at a serious risk to life and limb, and even a foot-person is often in danger as it is generally a literal "climbing."

With much effort, arrived at the door, one might think it a

fort, or other place of defense. Probably one or more panels are missing, or it has been replaced by nailing on a board; likely as not, there is no latch on the door.

The house rests on rough stones, open to the wind underneath, so that the floor is, and cannot be made otherwise than cold, colder, coldest. No child can be made comfortable here. The stove may be red-hot, the air of the room at a blood-heat, but the feet of the children are cold—all below is as an ice-house. Any person acquainted with the laws of health, must see that this is dangerous to health and life. The rule is, "Feet warm, head cool." Here these are defied, and the order reversed, head *too warm*, feet cold. Can it be otherwise than that the foundation of disease is here laid, where health ought to be promoted?

But this is not all. Clapboards are loose and flying, windows are rattling, the wind whistles, and all together it is anything but a desirable place for the young "ideas to learn to shoot."

What child can but be impressed with the idea, that this is a prison to be endured by him, rather than a resort for the purpose of obtaining one of the greatest of earthly attainments.

Have we overdrawn the picture of a great portion of our school-houses?

Now let this stranger watch the course of a large portion of our

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

Elected, they take an oath to perform their duties according to the laws of the State and to the best of their abilities. In his hands are the interests of the school for the year. He now waits until a late hour, then he engages a person without any knowledge of his habits or experience, chiefly because he can secure him "cheap." This is the main consideration. *Most likely he is cheap.* Engaged he is permitted to commence his work, and pursue it until its close. Said committee never inquires in regard to his success, never investigates his work or satisfies himself that it is done at all. This important personage, on whom rests the responsibility of the year's schooling, under oath to do his work well, satisfies himself with engaging a person, often the least fitted for the position, and hands him the money. Perhaps the teacher has had no support from him, and is left to notify the Superintendent of the commencement and close of the school.

Surely this is hardly the way to do such important work as providing those persons who are to mold and direct the character of our children. This is not the case with all, yet still we incline to the belief that the picture is not overdrawn, as illustrative of too many cases.

We will now ask others to draw a picture of the state of things in many districts

DURING A TERM OF SCHOOL.

What manner of opinion would a stranger form of many teachers from the remarks that are passed freely from lip to lip concerning him, but that he was their greatest foe, unworthy of consideration or respect.

We submit the following plan for a successful school. Let the committee employ a person worthy of respect, and ordinarily one acceptable to all in the district. It is a *rare case* where a committee would be justifiable in employing a person *objectionable* to a portion of the district.

Let the teacher enter the school room, conscious of the sympathy and support of all.

We would suggest that it might be good policy to have a

CODE OF RULES,

prepared by the Superintending Committee, perhaps in conjunction with Prudential Committees, for the town, and which all scholars must *obey* or leave the school after due trial. This would obviate the necessity of capital punishment, against which there is a strong feeling, and present a uniform course of conduct for each pupil. Or in the absence of this, let all unite to support and enforce all just regulations.

In case of dissatisfaction, let the parent confer with the Prudential Committee, and he with the teacher, and we think all ordinary difficulties would be removed. There may be no objection to the parent conferring with the teacher about this, but as the teacher is employed by one man it might be advisable for him to adjust any serious difficulty.

We would earnestly advise all parents to confer with teachers in regard to their children, visit the school room often, if but for a few minutes, and invite him to spend an evening in the family, including taking tea with them. Such social intercourse is wonderfully productive of good feeling, on the part of both parties.

We would recommend that all parents be invited to visit the school room,

WITHOUT THE CEREMONY OF RAPPING

and being waited upon into the school. It would interrupt the school less, and be a constant restraint upon the scholar and an incitement to the teacher. Each would feel the constant need of his best efforts.

With school-houses properly located—there should be included a suitable play ground—and in a proper state of repair,—pleasant and attractive,—a sufficient carefulness, good judgment, and oversight on the part of Prudential Committees, with parents working in harmony with them, and in sympathy with the teacher, and sufficient interest toward the school to visit it frequently, a wonderful and very desirable revolution will be wrought in our schools.

Then they will assume that importance in practice and results, which they now hold and have long held in theory, and we shall the more do honor to ourselves by honoring those principles which lie at the foundation of our government, prosperity and perpetuity.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. *Summer Term*—9 weeks. Taught by Miss M. Isabel Ward.

WINTER TERM. 10 weeks. Taught by James W. Putnam of Nashua.

Miss Ward kept a good school.

Mr. Putnam is a member of the Senior Class in Dartmouth College, and is well qualified for the work. He failed to gain the good will of the scholars, which detracted of course from the full success of the school. We think a hearty compliance with the just rules of the school would have ensured a successful term. We would suggest, however, that a different mode of discipline might work as well and be more in harmony with the feelings of the times. It is probable that cases of capital punishment or threats to that effect should be rare. The great effort should be to develop manliness and scholarship. It requires patience and much endurance and these are necessary qualifications in the teacher. We have suggested a plan in our remarks to meet all cases of insubordination and the law provides a swift and sure remedy.

PRIMARY SCHOOL. *Summer Term*. 10 weeks.

WINTER TERM. 10 weeks. Both taught by Miss Hattie M. Hazen of Hillsborough. Miss Hazen's continuance in the district is her best recommendation.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF DIST. NO. 1.—It is no longer a question of policy but of necessity to the well-being of your children, What ought we to do? The scholars numbered this winter one hundred and four, fifty-two on an average to each teacher. The teacher in the Primary department must have the charge of nearly sixty small children. This gives only three minutes to each scholar. To hear them "read round" is about all one mortal can worry through.

Then in the Grammar department, attention cannot be given to the advanced studies which many desire and will have no other opportunity to enjoy. There ought to be an intermediate department. Without this we do not see how the smaller scholars, or how the more advanced students can enjoy those advantages which it is your duty to give them; indeed all classes of scholars are now suffering deprivation. All deplore

this situation but who will come forward and prove its master? A trifle in expense, when apportioned to all will support this extra department. There is a matter of greater moment than making or saving dollars and cents; it is the future of our community in the education of the men and women growing up among us. Let us see that we are not penny wise and pound foolish.

PRESCOTT.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

SUMMER TERM, 7 weeks, taught by Vilona L. Simonds of Washington. This school closed prematurely; we think it a loss to the district. Miss Simonds is a good teacher.

WINTER TERM 8 weeks taught by Miss Nellie M. Jackson of Antrim. The order at the close was very poor; it should been better for so small a school. Miss Jackson is a good scholar and earnest in her work, and we do not hold her entirely responsible for the lack of order. This is a small school and we trust that all will work together hereafter for a successful school—in union there is strength.

P.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

SUMMER TERM, 10 weeks, taught by Miss Mary C. Burtt of Hillsborough. Miss Burtt is a worthy lady and promises well as a teacher—a good school. Should be glad to see her often in the school-room.

WINTER TERM 10 weeks taught by Miss Serena P. Whitney of Stoddard. Miss Whitney kept two of our schools and is an experienced and superior teacher; we would gladly welcome her to our school-rooms again, and hope she will come this way.

P.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

SUMMER TERM 10 weeks, Winter Term 10 weeks, both taught by Miss Hattie A. Wilkins of Hillsborough. Miss Wilkins is well qualified for her work, and with proper cooperation on the part of scholars and parents, these schools would have been more profitable to those most concerned. It is sad that there has been so much difficulty in this district for two years past. The guilty party should be held responsible if known. The committee was called in to dismiss one of the scholars, but not liking to do this only as a very last resort, the scholar was put on trial, and no further complaint was made to us.

P.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

SUMMER TERM, taught by Miss Lizzie Pike of Bradford. This school was small; Miss P. did very well, and the scholars made fair progress. B.

WINTER TERM, taught by Miss Frankie Chase of Hillsboro', who put forth her best efforts and was very popular with her school, making it a profitable term. B.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

SUMMER TERM, 10 weeks, taught by Miss Ida L. Dunbar of Goshen. Miss Dunbar kept a term previous to this and so far as we know, with satisfaction in both. A good teacher.

WINTER TERM, 9 weeks, taught by Horace M. Felch of Sunapee. Mr. Felch is an excellent young man and tried to be useful in his school. An unjust prejudice existed against him and hence his failure to obtain the good will of the scholars, detracted from that success which otherwise might have been gained. P.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

SUMMER TERM, taught by Miss Martha Woodbury of Andover. A young teacher, but very active, and her pupils evinced great thoroughness. B.

WINTER TERM, taught by Miss Mary Andrews of Hillsboro', who did well. The advancement of the school was rapid. B.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Both Summer and Winter Terms taught by Miss Jennie Gray of Hillsborough. Miss Gray is one of our best teachers. Her scholarship and tact as a teacher are excellent, and she accomplished a great deal in this school. B.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

SUMMER TERM taught by Miss Frankie Chase of Hillsboro'. The school made a good degree of improvement. B.

WINTER TERM by Miss Lizzie Pike of Bradford. This was not a profitable term of school as every thing seemed to indicate, at its termination. This term commenced with 23 pupils

and closed with 7. Miss P. neglected to forward her Register to us, so we can not say how it looked, which involved a loss of the summer report.

B.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

SUMMER TERM, taught by Miss Nettie Peabody of Henniker. A very good teacher, and the school appeared well. This teacher's method of government, though peculiar to herself, is commendable.

B.

WINTER TERM, taught by Miss S. P. Whitney of Stoddard. This was an experienced teacher, and the improvement made was very good; still there was something wrong in the machinery as the appearance of the school plainly proved at examination.

B.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Summer and Winter Terms, by Miss Mary Andrews of Hillsborough. Both prosperous terms.

B.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

SUMMER TERM, taught by Miss Emma Wood of Henniker. Only five small scholars this term. Miss Wood's first attempt —she will make a good teacher.

B.

WINTER TERM, taught by Susie Gay of Hillsborough, who found work for all the time, though she had but seven pupils; and they gained fast under her tuition.

B.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

ONE TERM, 10 weeks and 2 days taught by Mrs. Judson Gould of Hillsborough. This school considering all the circumstances appeared as well at the examination as any we have visited.

P.

DISTRICT NO. 15.

Summer Term, 5 weeks, taught by Miss Lizzie M. Nelson of Hillsborough. This school closed prematurely, caused by sickness, and we were unable to visit it at its close.

Winter Term, 10 weeks, taught by Lizzie A. Tuttle of Hillsborough. The school appeared well and we think gave full satisfaction.

P.

DISTRICT NO. 16.

Summer and Winter Terms taught by Miss Susie Gay of Hillsborough. A hard-working teacher, whose labors were crowned with success. The numbers of this school were very small.

DISTRICT NO. 17.

SUMMER TERM, taught by Mr. Fred A. Buttrick of Hillsboro'. Mr. B. did his best, and his labors were reciprocated.

WINTER TERM, taught by Mr. Frank P. Newman of Washington. The school appeared to good advanttage; progress satisfactory.

DISTRICT NO. 18.

Summer Term, 7 weeks taught, by Miss Susie M. Gay of Hillsborough. Miss Gay has kept four of our schools this year.

Winter Term, 12 weeks, taught by Miss Nettie M. Peabody of Henniker. Appeared well at the examination—a good school.

P.

DISTRICT NO. 19.

One Term 10 weeks taught by Miss Etta F. Nichols of Bradford. This is a union district with No. 3 Antrim. The school was eminently satisfactory at its close.

P.

In closing our report we return our thanks to teachers, parents and scholars generally for the courtesy toward us and for many acts of kindness.

We cordially invite all to unite in removing any evils that may abound, and advancing to their greatest capacity the success of our common schools.

We retire with a high regard toward our fellow citizens and hearty desire for your prosperity.

L. W. PRESCOTT, } S. S. Committee of
F. J. BICKFORD, } Hillsborough.

APPENDIX.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

"No person shall be employed or paid for services as teacher, unless he shall produce and deliver to the prudential committee a certificate of the school committee of the town in the district where the school is to be kept, is, or is deemed to be. Gen. Stat, P. 169, S. 6.

RETURN OF REGISTERS.

Every teacher at the close of his school, and at the end of each term thereof, shall make a return of such register or record to the school committee of the town, who shall give to him a certificate thereof; and no teacher shall receive payment for his services until such certificate is produced and delivered to the prudential committee. Gen. Stat, P. 170, S. 15.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

"The Prudential Committee shall select and hire teachers for the district, provide them board, furnish necessary fuel, make such occasional repairs as may be necessary, not exceeding in amount five per cent of the school money of the district, *notify the Superintending Committee of the commencement and close of schools*, and give such information and assistance as may be necessary for the performance of their duties."

SCHOLARS DISMISSED.

Chap. 83, Sec. 3. Any scholar may be dismissed from school by the school committee for gross misconduct, or for neglect or refusal to conform to the reasonable rules of the school, and shall have no right to attend the school till restored by the school committee.

Sec. 5. If any scholar, after notice, shall attend or visit a school which he has no right to attend, or shall interrupt or disturb the same, he shall be fined for the first offense five dollars, and for the second offense he shall be fined ten dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

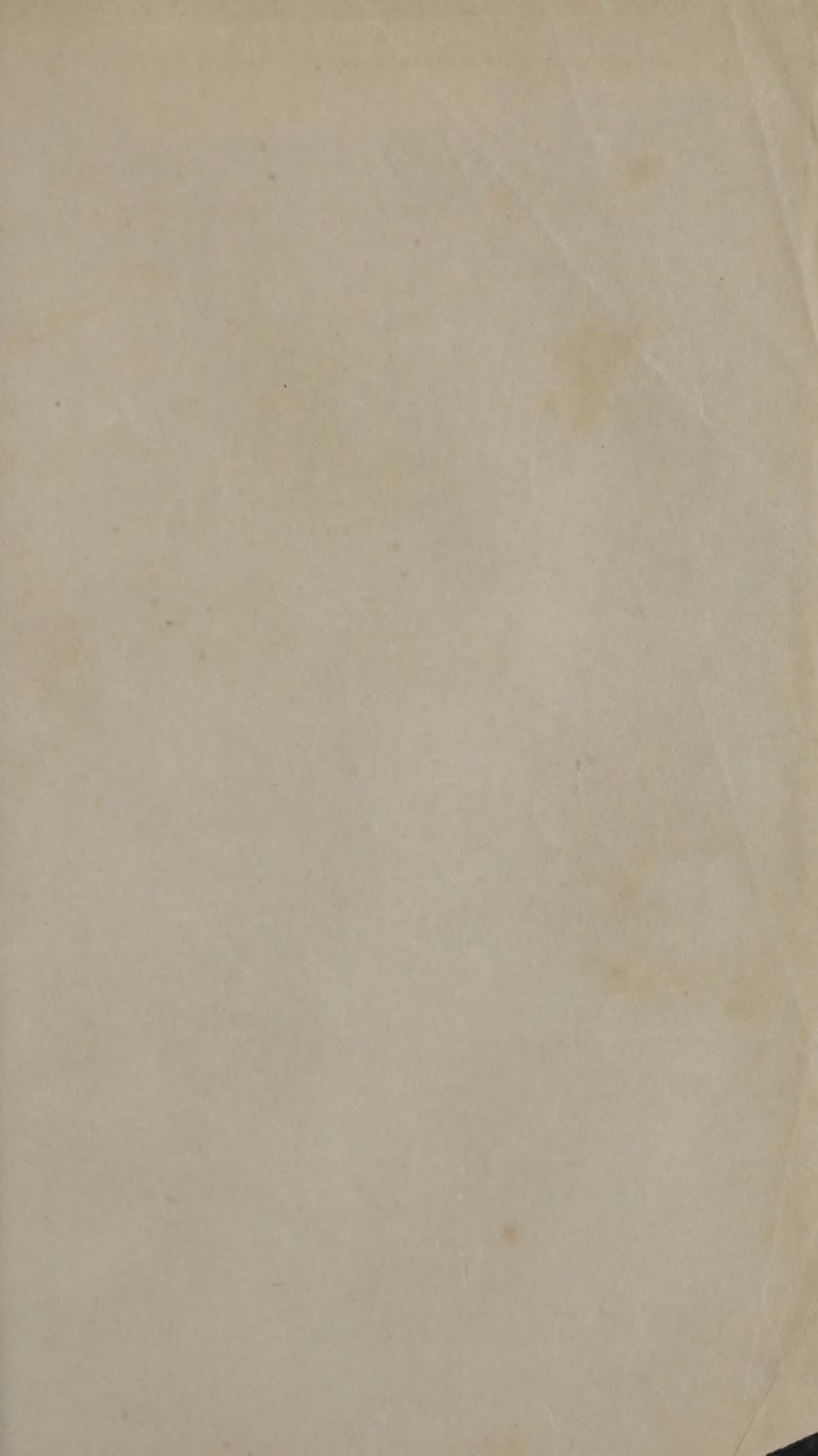
CODE OF RULES.

Chap. 81, Sec. 10. "The school committee may prescribe suitable rules and regulations for the management, studies and classification, and discipline of the schools, whenever they deem the same necessary; and the same being recorded by the town clerk, and a copy thereof given to the teacher and read in the schools, shall be binding upon scholars and teachers."

STATISTICAL TABLE.

No. of District.	Purdential Committees	Names of Teachers.	Length of school.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Average Attendance.	Instances of Tardiness	Instances of Dismissals	No. Reading & Spelling	Arithmetie.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Pennmanship.	Philosophy.	No. between 4 and 7 not attending school	Visits by S.S. Com.	Visits by Prud'nt'l C.	Visits by Citizens.	Wages of teacher, including board.	Contributed by Dist.	Value of school house including land.	Repairs.	Amount of money in each District.
1 P	E. B. Morse.	Hattie M. Hazen.	10 37	19 43	100	7	56	33	14	24	14	4	14	14	14	20	3	160	40 00	\$2000	\$23 00			
1 e	" " "	" " "	10 32 21	21 46	22	53	37	15	27	27	18	3 22	3	4	2	2	3	140	44 00	2500			\$524 35	
2	Orlando Sargent.	M. Isabel Ward.	9 10 21	22 145	20 27	7	56	33	14	24	14	4	14	14	14	2	2	8	24 00	20 00	4 00	77 95		
	James F. Grimes.	J. W. Putnam.	10 21	29 43	133 24	44 46	25 34	3	50	9	6	20	3	175	70 00									
3	Luke Merrill.	Violana L. Simcdns.	7	4	7 10	15	21	4	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	8	24 00	20 00	4 00	77 95		
		Nellie Jackson.	8	7	4	0	10	11	7	2	2	6	6	6	6	2	2	110	24 00					
		Mary C. Burtt.	10	1	7	5	2	1	8	7	5	5	7	7	7	1	2	24	11 00				88 02	
		Serena P. Whitney.	10	3	7	9	4	2	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	5	2	10	28 00					
4	Luke McClintock.	Hattie A. Wilkins.	10	4	13	13	3	11	17	11	7	4	9	9	9	2	2	112	20 00	700			104 04	
		" " "	10	11	14	20	3	8	25	18	8	8	3	9	1	4	115	36 00						
5	Eben Jones.	Lizzie S. Pike.	9	4	3	6	5	3	7	7	2	3	7	2	3	2	2	8	32 00	\$22 50	200		89 08	
		Frankie Chase.	9	7	3	9	4	1	10	10	2	4	10	1	3	2	2	2	32 00	22 50				
6	John Gibson.	Ida L. Dunbar.	10	18	19	33	118	5	37	28	12	8	19	2	2	2	2	29	24 00				154 17	
		Horace M. Felch.	9	19	19	30	93	19	38	36	14	8	28	2	2	5	2	8	55 00	24 00	250			
8	Ruth C. Bennett.	Martha B. Woodbury.	7	2	8	8	14	2	10	10	3	6	4	7	7	2	2	18	22 00	300			84 95	
9	Chas. W. Conn.	Mary E. Andrews.	8	5	8	12	13	1	13	12	3	7	10	1	5	2	2	116	28 00	10 00				
		Jennie E. Gray.	7	4	4	7	2	0	5	5	0	3	3	3	1	2	2	18	20 00	14 00	200		87 29	
10	Fred Smith.	Frankie Chase.	8	4	3	5	4	0	7	5	2	3	6	2	1	2	2	14	26 00					
		Lizzie S. Pike.*																					106 23	
11	Cyrus Perry.	Nettie M. Peabody.	9	5	8	11	78	9	13	10	6	1	10	2	1	2	21	26 00	400				92 43	
		Serena P. Whitney.	12	6	9	12	33	11	15	12	8	1	8	4	2	2	17	28 00						
12	George Hoit.	Mary E. Andrews.	7	9	10	18	9	2	19	4	0	6	15	15	15	2	2	42	24 00	10 00	825		79 87	
		" " "	7	14	10	21	16	4	24	5	12	5	20	1	1	2	143	24 00	4 00					
13	Amos Colby.	Emma M. Wood.	6	2	2	3	0	0	4	2	1	1	7	7	7	2	2	112	16 00				74 07	
		Susie M. Gay.	8	5	2	6	1	1	7	5	2	1	5	5	5	2	1	6	20 00					
14	Judson W. Gould.	Mrs. Persis Gould.	10	5	5	9	6	2	10	9	3	1	6	6	6	2	1	8	24 00				500	
15	Nathan Farrar.	Lizzie M. Nelson.	5	0	6	24	0	0	6	5	4	3	6	6	6	1	11	19 00	24 00	\$50	10 00	67 35		
		Lizzie A. Tuttle.	1	1	4	0	0	3	5	5	4	3	1	4	4	2	14						81 25	
16	Daniel Murdough.	Susie M. Gay.	5	6	4	9	0	0	10	4	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	16 40						
		" " "	10	8	4	10	7	1	12	9	2	2	5	5	5	1	2	7	18 40				150	
17	Cornelius Cooledge.	Fred. A. Buttrick.	6	8	12	19	22	5	20	17	10	7	17	17	17	2	2	17	24 00				69 20	
		Frank P. Newman.	11	14	9	20	28	14	23	23	9	17	2	12	12	2	24	36 00	33 00	100	2 00	119 35		
18	Samuel Baker.	Susie M. Gay.	7	1	4	32	1	0	5	4	0	3	3	3	3	2	7	12 00					90 05	
		Nettie M. Peabody.	12	4	2	5	6	4	6	6	4	5	2	6	6	1	2	20	32 00	\$50	4 25			
19	Mrs. Stephen Dowling.	Etta F. Nichols.	10	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	24 20		150			35 31	

* Register failed to reach us.



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